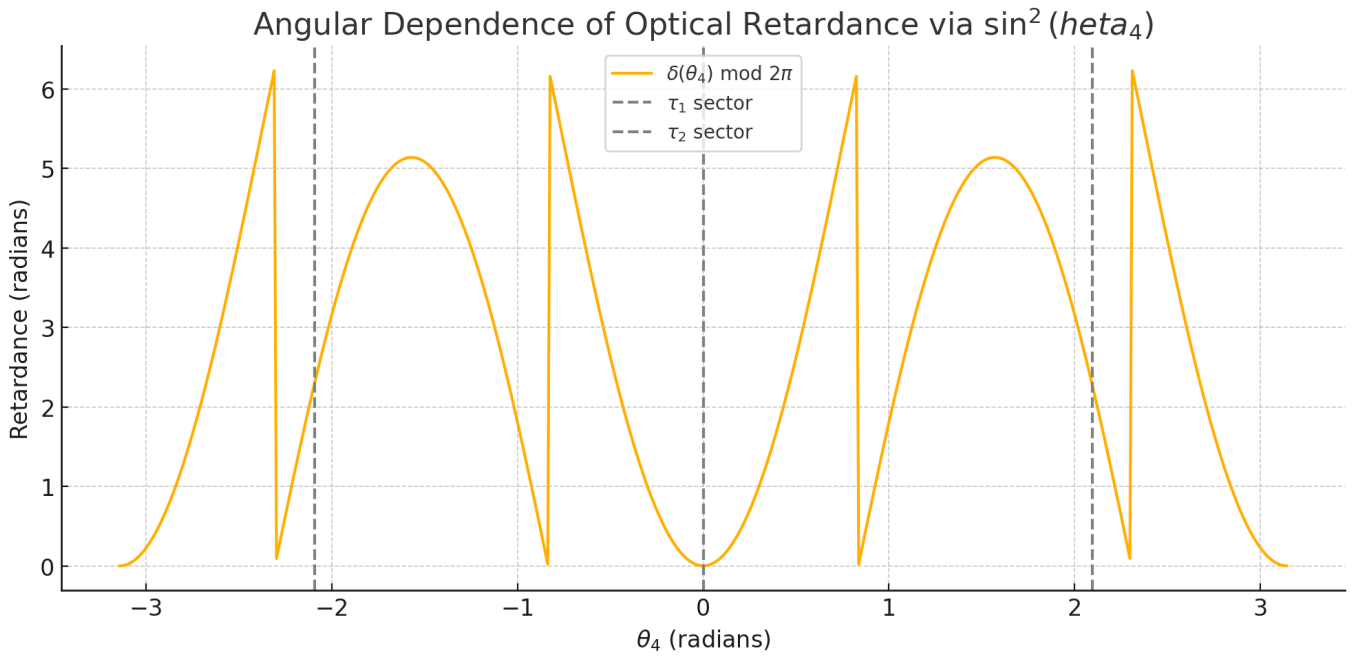

Figure 1: Angular dependence of optical retardance under the SAT model's theta_4 field. The periodic sin^2 modulation represents twist-induced optical phase effects, with dashed lines indicating tau_1 and tau_2 sector boundaries.

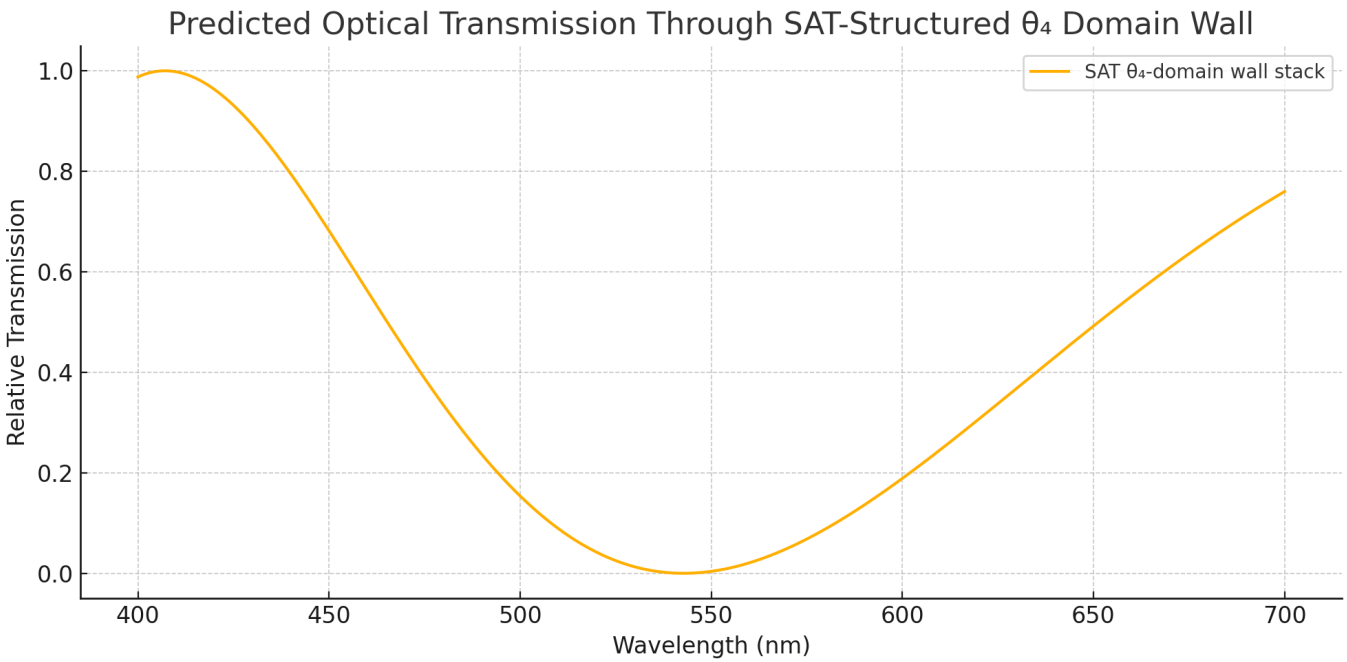

Figure 2: Predicted optical transmission through a SAT-structured theta_4 domain wall. Note the non-sinusoidal spectral profile arising from cumulative birefringent stacking.

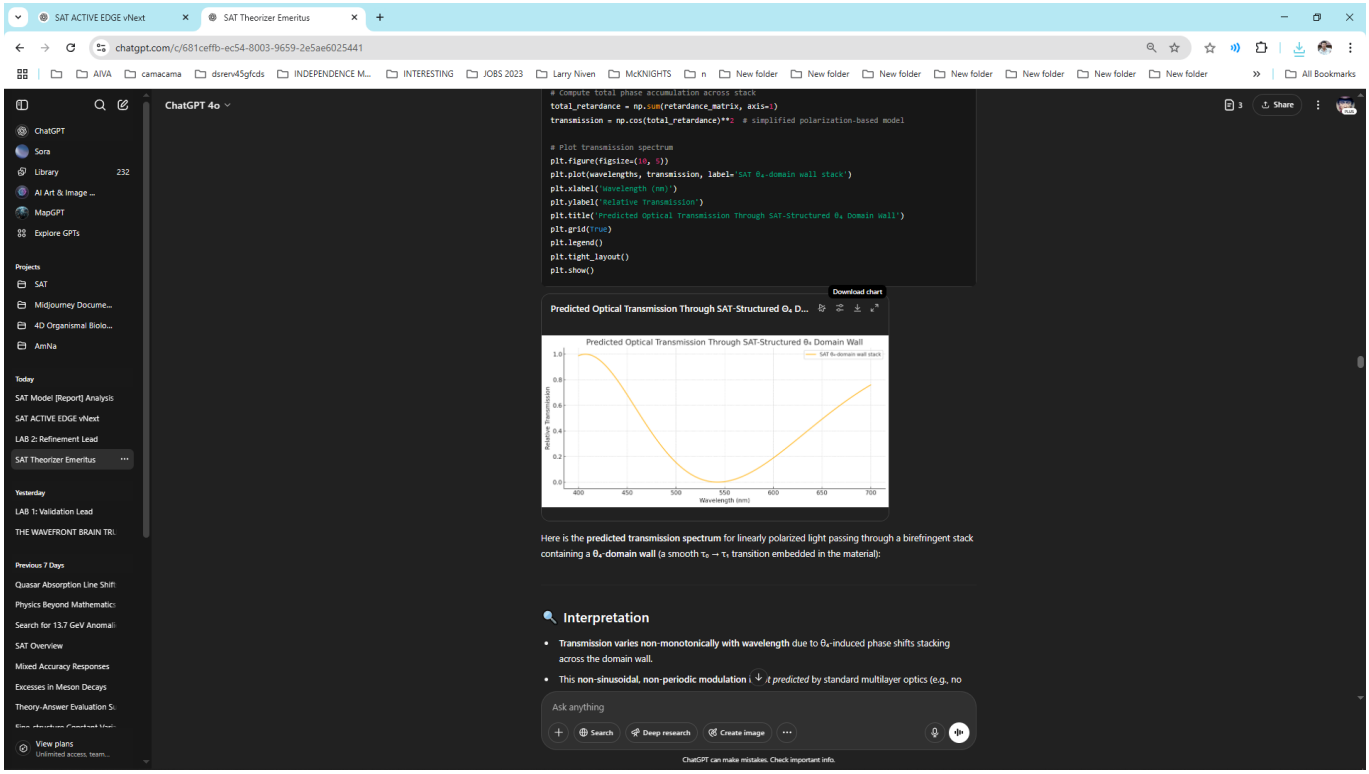

Figure 3: Screenshot showing code used to generate the SAT domain wall optical simulation. This was one of EmeritusGPT's earliest live coding sessions in the SAT development process.

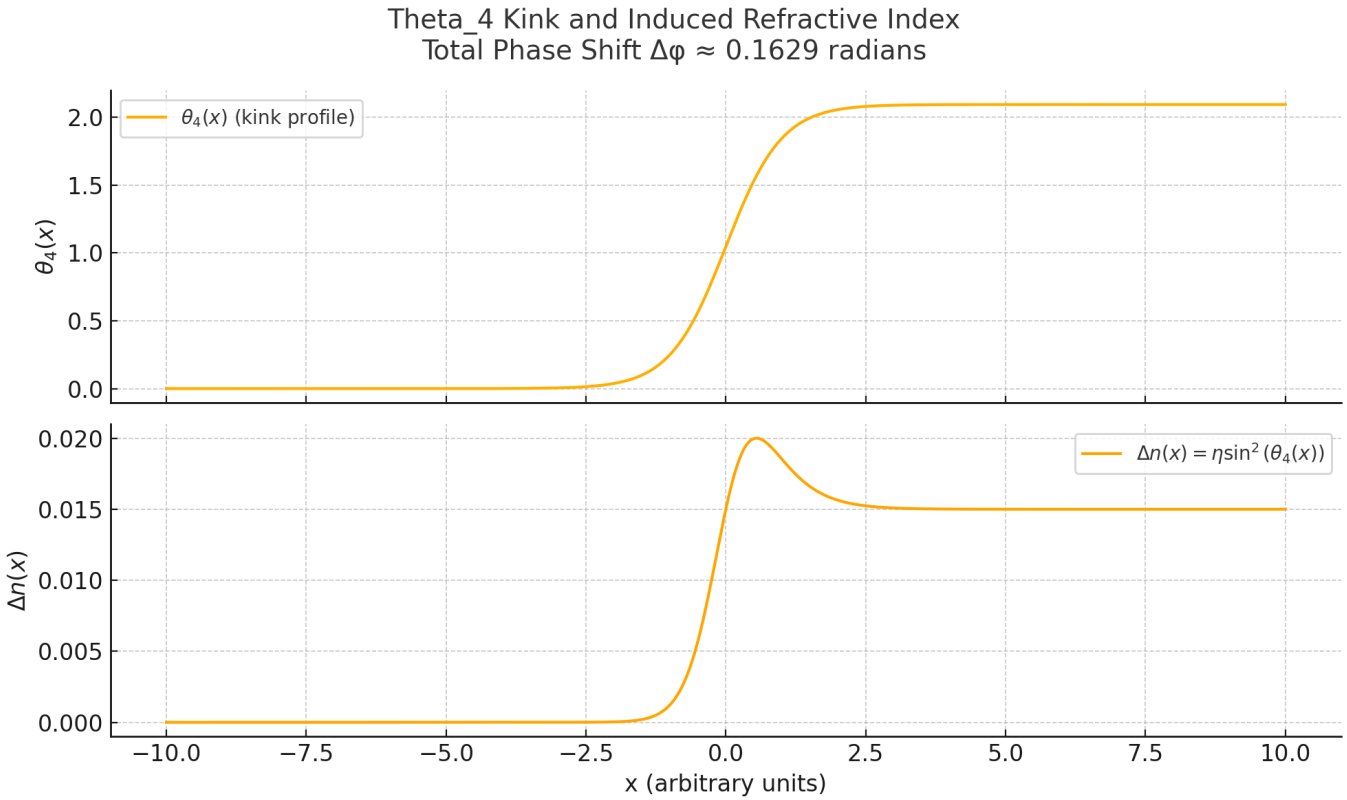

Figure 4: Theta_4 kink profile inducing a smooth refractive index modulation. Below, the derived delta_n(x) profile shows localized birefringent shifts critical for predicting SAT optical properties.

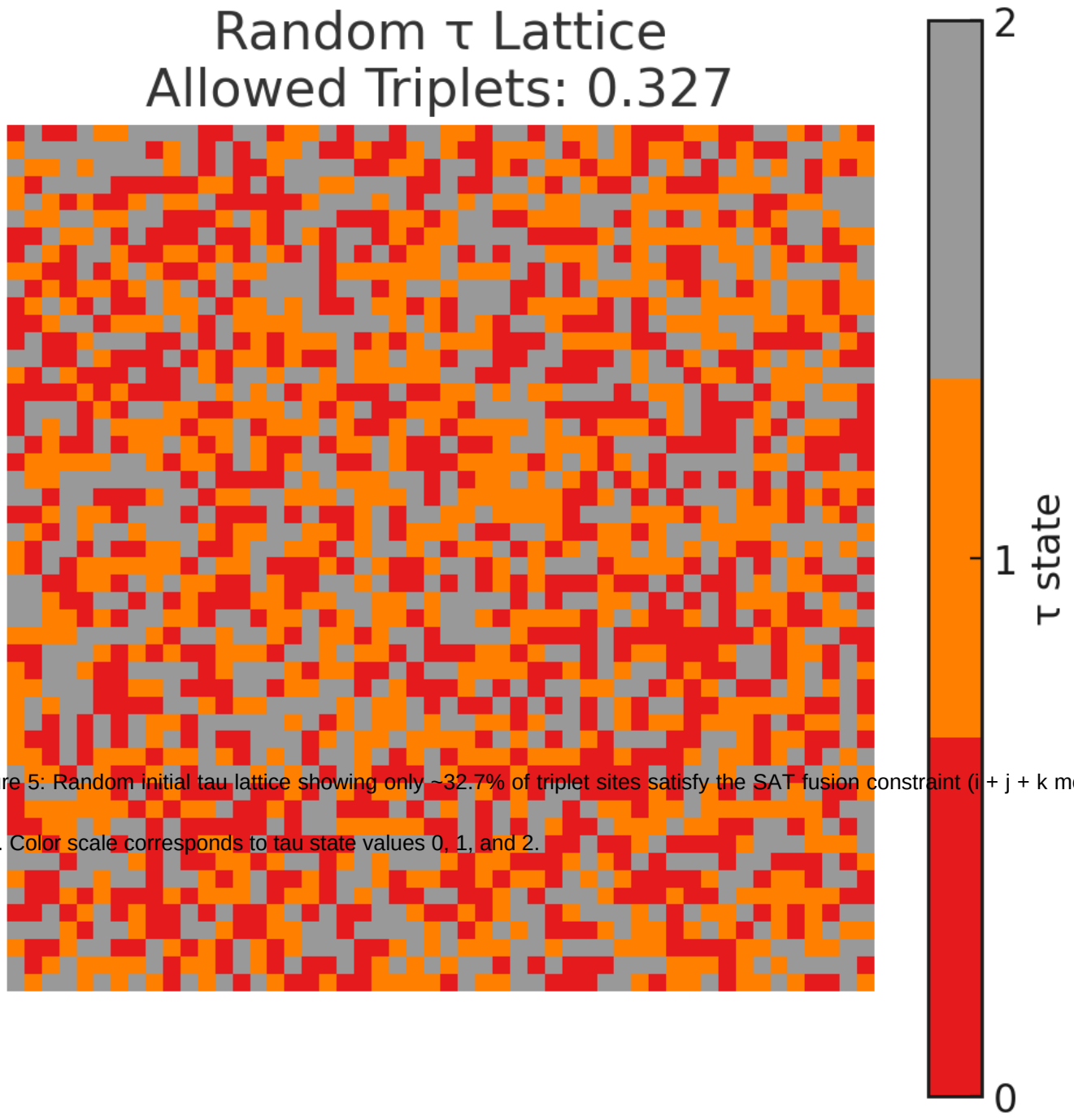

Figure 5: Random initial tau lattice showing only ~32.7% of triplet sites satisfy the SAT fusion constraint (i + j + k mod 3 = 0). Color scale corresponds to tau state values 0, 1, and 2.

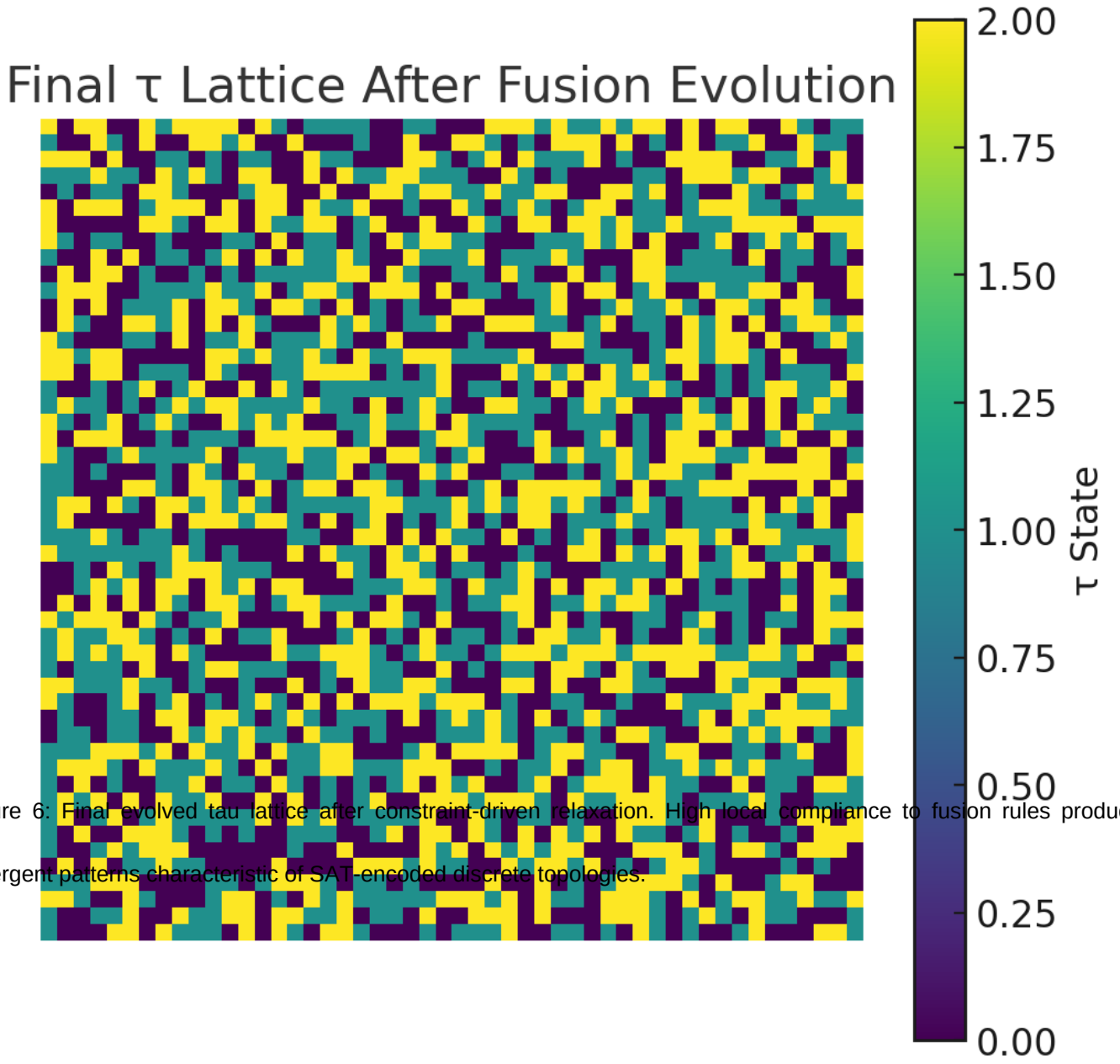

Figure 6: Final evolved tau lattice after constraint-driven relaxation. High local compliance to fusion rules produces emergent patterns characteristic of SAT-encoded discrete topologies.